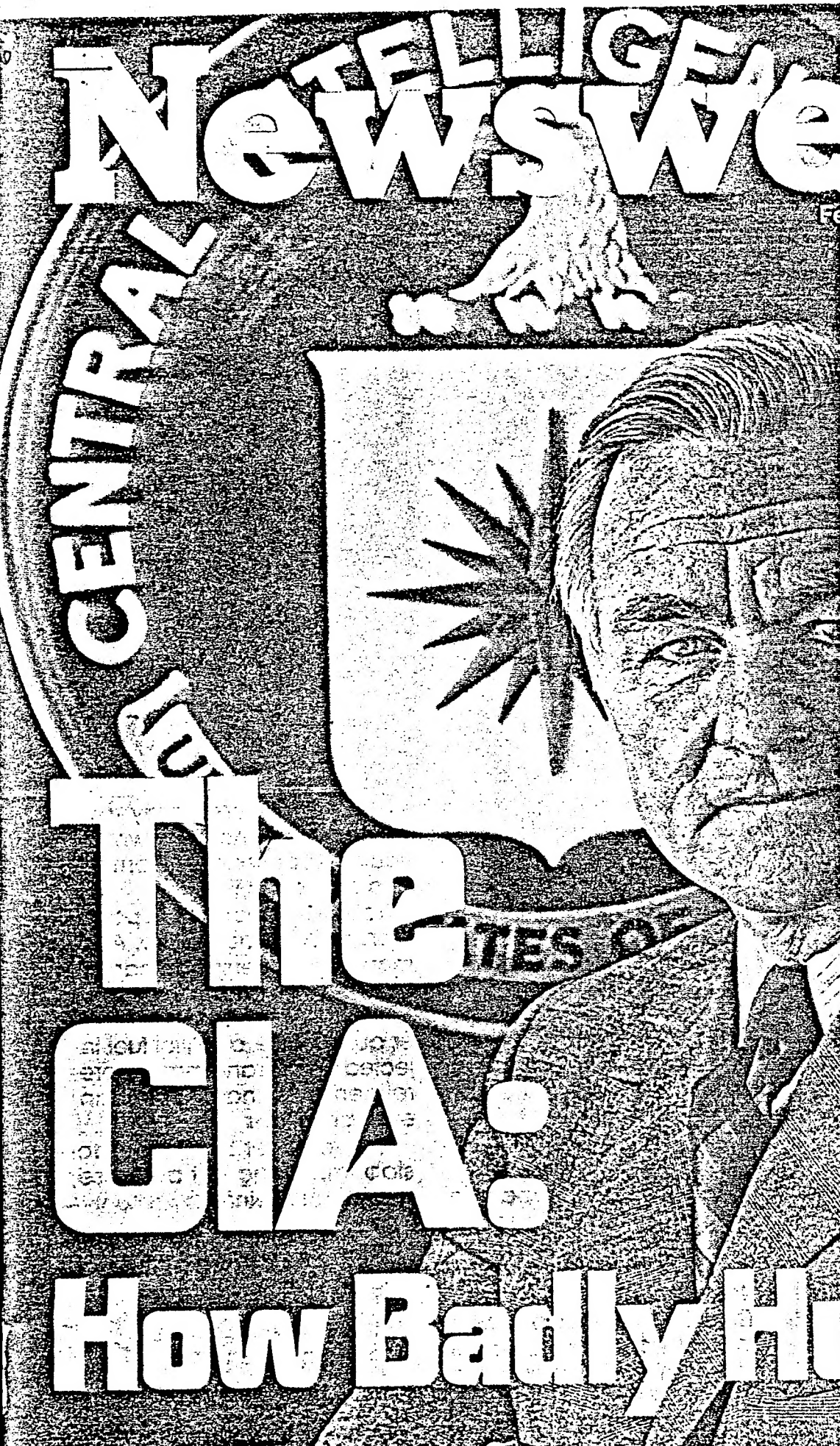


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Controversy Over "Gzar" for Intelligence

A sweeping reorganization of America's crisis-ridden intelligence system gives unprecedented powers to a controversial Navy officer.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, an Annapolis classmate of Jimmy Carter, gets wide authority over all spying activities overseas in the reform plan unveiled by the President on January 24.

As Director of Central Intelligence, he will supervise spending on foreign espionage activities by all Government agencies—the Central Intelligence Agency, which he heads, as well as the Defense Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Treasury.

Also, Turner will co-ordinate the overseas intelligence-gathering operations of these agencies and play a key role in setting priorities—for example, whether American spies and reconnaissance satellites should concentrate on China's economic and political prospects or its military potential.

Turner's new deputy, Frank Carlucci, a career diplomat, disclosed at a January 27 confirmation hearing that he will take over day-to-day running of the CIA.

Ironically, the new reorganization scheme that strengthens Turner's role came amid speculation that the 54-year-old Admiral actually was on the skids as Director of the CIA.

The speculation surfaced the day before Carter announced the new setup. The *Detroit News* published a Washington report to the effect that Turner's ouster was being sought by National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Defense Secretary Harold Brown with the tacit co-operation of Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

Praise from Carter. Denials came from all sides—Turner, Brown, Brzezinski and Vance. And the President himself went out of his way to reaffirm his confidence in the intelligence chief. After signing the order expanding Turner's authority, the President praised the CIA Director for his "superb" performance, adding:

"I want to express my complete appreciation and confidence in Admiral Stan Turner, whose responsibilities under this executive order will be greatly magnified."

Despite the denials, informed Washington observers say

Carter Administration to undercut the CIA Director. The challenge first appeared inside the Central Intelligence Agency after Turner initiated a far-reaching plan to tighten discipline and shift emphasis from covert activities to analytical intelligence. CIA veterans complained that he was aloof and inaccessible and that he was surrounded by a "Navy mafia," a small group of officers appointed to his personal staff.

The grumbling reached a climax at the end of last year when the CIA Director delivered dismissal notices to 820 officials in the Directorate of Operations. This unit handles all clandestine activities—both traditional spying and "dirty tricks" of the kind that led to a protracted scandal and a series of official investigations.

Disgruntled clandestine operatives charged that Turner was relying excessively on technology at the expense of traditional espionage methods. In the interview appearing on these pages, the CIA Director gives his views on the purge and his new role.

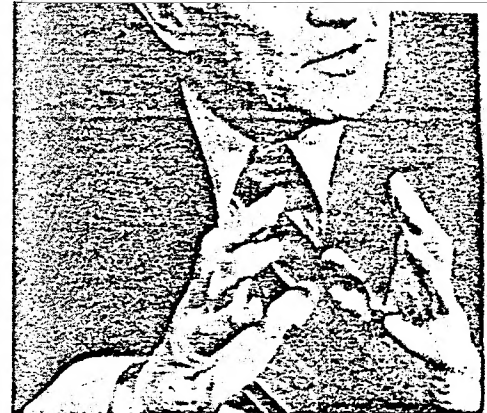
The controversy—and the "dump Turner" movement—extends beyond the CIA into the White House and the Defense Department. Key members of Brzezinski's staff have put out hints that Turner was alienating the President by attempting to act as an adviser on policy as well as intelligence.

The strongest but least publicized challenge to the intelligence chief has come from Defense Secretary Brown. For more than six months the Pentagon boss has fought a running battle to limit Turner's control over Defense Department intelligence operations. In private, Brown argued that demands made by the Director of Intelligence would seriously impair his ability to discharge his responsibilities for the nation's defense, especially in a war crisis.

Top Pentagon officials say that the President's executive order gives Turner much but by no means all the authority he sought. Carter himself spelled out this definition of the expanded role of the intelligence boss:

"Admiral Turner will be responsible for tasking or assigning tasks to all those who collect intelligence. He will also have full control of the intelligence budget and will also be responsible for analysis of information that does come in from all sources in the foreign intelligence field."

That seems close to the job description of an intelligence czar. But Pentagon officials say that is not how they interpret the executive order reorganizing the system. They predict a continuing battle if Turner attempts to



Carter's man at the CIA is under fire for purging the "dirty-tricks department" and reforming the whole spy system. Here he explains what he is doing—and why.

Q Admiral Turner, how do you answer the charges that you're emasculating intelligence operations overseas by getting rid of 820 officials in the clandestine services?

A We are not cutting the clandestine service overseas. We are not emasculating its capability to collect intelligence for us.

The 820 cut is coming out of the headquarters. Reducing overhead and reducing unnecessary supervision of the people in the field will, in fact, have the reverse impact: It will increase productivity overseas.

Q If you're merely getting rid of superfluous overhead, why have the clandestine services become so bloated?

A Because the mission of intelligence in this country has changed over the last 30 years, we have to adapt to the change.

Thirty years ago, we were interested primarily in collecting intelligence about the Soviet Union, its satellites and the few countries around the world where they were trying to establish a position. Today, we're interested in intelligence in a wide variety of countries.

Also, for most of the past 30 years, the Central Intelligence Agency was called upon by the nation not only to tell what was going on overseas but to help influence events—for example, in Guatemala, Cuba, Vietnam, and Angola.